

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Canada.—At the end of September there were many prairie fires in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Sufficient rain fell at the beginning of October to extinguish them, but not before considerable loss had been caused to farmers.¹

Alaska.—Nome, September 17: Capt. Roald Amundsen's expedition ship, the *Maud*, which left this port nearly two months ago, bound for the North Pole, is caught in the ice about 20 miles off Cape Serge, on the Siberian coast, according to information brought here yesterday by Capt. Heckla, whose fishing boat was also icebound near the *Maud*. * * *.—*New York Times*, September 18, 1920.

British Isles.—In many respects the weather of September was more nearly normal than was the case during the three previous months. * * * The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the average was: England and Wales, 95; Scotland, 87; Ireland, 87; * * *.

In London (Camden Square) the month was generally cloudy with frequent rain. The mean temperature was 57.9° F., or 0.2° F. above the average.¹

Continental Europe.—At the beginning of the month anticyclonic areas were situated over Scandinavia and the Azores, and low-pressure areas over Central Europe and Iceland. On the 3d the northern anticyclone moved northward to Spitzbergen, and a depression moving in from Iceland was by the 5th centered over southern Scandinavia, causing very unsettled weather in its passage, with gales over Denmark and the southern Baltic.

Meanwhile the Azores anticyclone began to spread slowly in a northeasterly direction. By the 8th this anticyclone covered southern England, northern France and Germany, and by the 11th it was centered over western Germany, whence it moved slowly southeast.

Pressure still continued high at the Azores and Spitzbergen, and depressions, moving in an easterly direction from Iceland, caused heavy rain in places. At Oxo (southern Norway) 72 millimeters of rain fell on the 15th. On the 16th a depression appeared to the westward of the British Isles, crossed them on the 18th, and reached southern Scandinavia on the 19th, whence it moved northward, and by the 22d was over Spitzbergen. Some

heavy rainfalls occurred during this period, especially in France and Switzerland * * *.

By the 22d an anticyclone extended from the Azores to the Baltic, and high pressure was maintained over western and central Europe until the end of the month, although small shallow depressions over France caused local heavy rain. On the last day of the month a deep depression approached the southwest of the British Isles and affected France, causing heavy falls of rain * * *. Temperatures throughout the month were not high except locally in southern Europe * * *.

In Italy and the eastern Mediterranean the weather throughout the month was warm and for the most part fine, except for some local rain in Italy, more especially in the northern districts.¹

India.—The rainfall in India has been variable, many districts receiving an excess and others a deficiency. The Punjab is badly in need of rain, but the position has improved in the Bombay Presidency, as well as in the Western Deccan, in the United Provinces, in Hyderabad, and in Madras.¹

China.—The long continued drought in the Honan Province of China has led to severe famine, so that thousands of lives are in danger, and it is estimated that it will take years for the district to recover. A certain amount of rain fell, however, in the Province during September.¹

Philippine Islands.—Manila, September 13: Heavy loss of life and property damage resulted in the northern Provinces of Luzon Island, of which Manila is the largest city, from the typhoon and floods on August 30, according to advices received to day * * *.

Several towns and villages were practically destroyed, many of the inhabitants being drowned. The damage to rice and tobacco fields was exceedingly heavy.—*New York Times*, September 14, 1920.

Argentina.—A message from Buenos Aires, dated September 22, stated that moderate to heavy rains were falling generally over the Argentine. This rainfall constitutes a definite break in the drought which has been damaging the various crops for a considerable period.¹

¹ The Meteorological Magazine, October, 1920, pp. 207 and 212.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By EDWARD H. BOWIE, Supervising Forecaster.

Five well-defined low pressure and three well-marked high pressure systems crossed the American Continent during the month. The first of the low pressure systems made its appearance over Alaska on August 31, and reached the Atlantic coast on September 7; the second in Alaska on the 6th and 7th, reached the Atlantic States on the 12th; the third in Alaska between the 10th and 14th, reached the Atlantic on the 17th; the fourth, in Alaska on the 20th–22d, reached the Atlantic States on the 26th and the fifth, in Alaska on the 25th and 26th, reached the Atlantic States on the 30th. The first of the high pressure systems was over the Canadian western provinces at the beginning of the month; the second was in the northwest on the 17th to the 19th, and the third in the northwest on the 27th to 29th. In addition to these extra-tropical pressure systems, four disturbances of tropical origin reached the American coasts during the month. The first of these, one of moderate intensity,

was off the south Atlantic coast on the 5th and passed thence northeastward along the coast and reached the Canadian Maritime Provinces on the 8th and 9th. The second apparently had its origin on the 17th or 18th, over the southwestern part of the Caribbean Sea and moved thence in a northwesterly direction and its center passed inland over Louisiana during the night of the 21st. Detailed reports of this storm will be found on pages 520–524 of this Review. The second disturbance of a tropical nature passed inland over North Carolina during the night of the 22d; it was of small diameter but of moderate intensity. It is reported to have caused a gale of 72 miles per hour at the mouth of the Cape Fear River during the night of the 22d, carrying the light ship several miles west of its position where anchored. The S. S. *Louisiana* encountered this storm off the Carolina coast on the 22d and estimated the velocity of the wind at 90 miles per hour and from the north. The third disturbance of a tropical character apparently formed over the south central portion of the Gulf of Mexico on the 26th, moved northward and during the evening of the